

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1980.

Ose of the chief reasons assigned by the proteeted monopolists and the men they control in Congress for continuing the present high tariff is that the revenue derived therefrom enables the Government to reduce the principal of the public debt. This, of course, is only partially tiue; for the prohibition is so great on many ereces, paper for instance, that their importation is practically excluded, and consequently ry revenue is derived from them. But were it o heraise, it is neither wise per just to make sad effect. The payment of a small debt by a man in straitened offenmetances occasions one when he is in a better condition. For like reasons the payment of the principal of the public debt, though burdensome now, will be a matter of e mparative insignificance to the next the oppressive burdens put upon the people in | will use it against the continuates of republican the way of a high tariff in order to pay that princi, al, even if that were the true reason, is interests and wishes of everybody in the country except the protected monopolists. Possibly the members of Congress to be elected next tall may be men who will properly represent their constituents, and if so, they will afford t'e country the tariff relief of which it stands n) much in need.

The icflation of iron manufactures has it s cms reached its utmost point and is now | rapidity collapsing. There is a general admisi in that iron must go down still further before bottom is reached, and that the wages of employees, so recently advanced, must again resolution for acjourning on the 10.h inst. bebe reduced. Four of the large mills ar Harristurg have notified puddlers that their pay mass go down 10 per cent., and the moves ment is extending throughout Penesylvania and other iron producing States. Bayers seem unwilling to contract for more than enough to supply is mediate wants. Fortunately, however, the iron interests of this section will not will be prolonged indefinitely. Speaker Ranouffer. The Vallag Virginian says:

"These figures would seem discouraging, es pecially to this section, the future of which the House is still pro current. depends so largely upon the development of is miseral wealth. As we have before extlained, however, the two Virginias will not la materially injured by a reduction of the price of manufactured iron. With the prices that for the past ex or eight months have prevailed. manufacturers could afford to transport the raw materials to their plants and then realize a tandsome profit on the product. In view of the decline, it becomes no longer practicable to incur the heavy expensa of transportation, and those who expect to prepare for the future will east about for those fields where the raw materials abound, and the conditions of its reduction are most favorable. Shrawd capitalists will perceive that it is cheaper to at one; establish plants in the midst of vast deposits of ore, coal and flux, than to attempt to compete with those who are already so advantageously surrounded. Doring speculative periods, when the products of the furnance are in demand at speculative prices, their mil's can be operated at a prefit, but when the price of iron is reduced to anything like its cost in the Virginias, they must must either transfer, close up, or ep-

The result of the Senate's special committee to tavestigate the negro (xodus from the South i as been what everybody knew it would be before a single witness had been examined. There has been a majority report signed by the demceratic members, and a minerity report signed by the republicars. The former contains what every one at all familiar with the true character of the argro and his rest condition in the South knows, namely that the exodus is caused by racical machinations of various kinds acting upon simple minded and easily deceived people. The latter denies this and and says the cause is the brutality of the white people of the South. The majority report will be believed ty the democrats of the country, the minority by the republicans. The fict that the former is sustained by what is patent to every observ-Ligroes of the South, and by the self interest of the planters in making them happy and contented, will weigh as nothing against the hearsay evidence of interested partisans, in the minds of those who have been educated to believe that the South is the patural enemy of the North, and that everything done sgainst the Secretary of War, and if the bill pass the surging crowd upon the shoulders of some case of Kansas. Mr. Conger briefly explained i is right and proper, and that everything said derogatory of it is true upon general prin-

he expecting too much of human nature to suppose that if Grant or Blaine receive the nomination either will have the cheerful support of the friends of the other, and that if neither receive it that the frietds of both will be particularly acxious to support the nominee, who ever he may be. The disappointments, heart burnings, and animosities occasioned have been so great that it will be impossible to remove them, notwithstanding the efforts that will be made to sccure that cod. With such an enemy to contend against, the democrats, under a mittee, under the direction of the popular and leader sound on the money question and with efficient secretary of that committee, General an unspotted private and political character, will win an easy victory.

Among the names that appear in the proceedings of the Chicago convention are the following: M. R. Demortie, W. H. Pleasants, H. C. Harris, W. R. Watkins, C. C. Tompkins, ndividuals thus designated may reside in Vir- rapidly as possible.

ginia, but if so, if any body ever heard of them before, except these to whom they are related or by whom they were begot, is a matter of doubt to every one who reads the proceedings al'uded which lasted till 2:20 this morning, adjourned to. How different it used to be with the Virginia delegations in national empentions in former times!

As an evidence of the rationation in which tegro republic in politic and are held by the republican press of the North, it may be men tioned that the Boston Herald says :

"More than one colored chizen will be able to get his forty acres and a mule, and pay for them after the Chicago convention closes.

#### PROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexa. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1880. The receipts at the Treasury to day from cus oms amounted to \$506,526; from internal received at the Tressury for the week ending spording week last year to \$4,433,000; for carso not germane to the pending question. to day \$193,000. The United States bonds in the Treasury to day as security for national back note circulation is \$363 116,050; the amounted deposited this week, \$125,000; the amount withdrawn, \$517 000.

The bill which Mr. Jolnston got through the Senate yesterday for the relief of certain tobacco merchants of Lyrebburg was for a claim of twelve years' standing, and though the laws this generation suffer any more than it has by of the United States were sufficient to have lived reason of the civil war, of which the debt is a given them redress long ago, owing to the artigrary ruling of the internal revenue bureau. they were decied it, and had to chiain a special act of Congress. Congress has passed laws rehim more trouble than the payment of a large pealing the power of courts of equity to grant it jacctions and thus prevent illegal collections by officers of the internal revenue department, and giving the wronged cit zin the right of appeal to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for refundment, but some of the officers of that generation, when the wealth and population of bureau daily and hourly nullify these laws. It the country will have greatly increased. The is this fact that will tell with no little ferce in the next presidential election, for there are public codities don't want the principal of thousands of such cases as the one referred to their claims settled, being perfeadly satisfied in different parts of the country, and every with the regular payment of the interest, and man interested in them has some influence and

misrule. The recent letter of Mr. Morrison, in which he says that with a solid vote from Illinois to nowise, impolitic, usjust and contrary to the back him he will stand a good chares for the Cincisnati nomination, and to which he mentions why other gentlemen spoken of for the nomination will be weak candidates, Bayard from his anti-war speech, Thurman and Hendricks from their soft money leaning, Davis and Palmer from their 11th hour democracy, Tilden from his expher dispatches, Seymour from his age and Field from his States rights theory; this letter, I say, is the subject of considerable comment. With reference to it, Mr. Morrison says it was a private letter written to a persona! friend, with no idea it would ever be published. but that he never writes anything he is ashamed of, and that every word of it is true.

Mr. Davis, chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, which has the House fore it, said to day that the session would adjourn on the 12.h, next Saturday. Others, however, think he is mistaken, as by that time the republicate will be back from Chicago, and they may want to make specehes that will tend to heal the woulds it fle ed there. These think that if the resolution is amended in the Senate by making the time the 12 h instead of the 10th, the House will not agree, and the session dall, however, is working for an early accountmeet, and, say what they will, his influence on

The excitement about what is to be the rasult at Chicago is still intense at the Capitol and absorbs all the interest ther . The bulletin boards are constantly surrounded by speciators eager for a glimpse at the latest dispatches. Grant's friends, even with all the adverse appearace s, still keep a stiff upper lip, saying the old man has been in a tighter fix before and came out all right, and will do so in this case, and gobble up all the beis that are offered at ten to one against him. The Bisine men are depressed and dameing Grant for frustrating all their hopes

In a debate on the bill to rejustate officers in the navy who have been plecid on the retired list, in the Senate, this morning, Mr. logalls said he had been informed that an officer who had recently been reins ated, celebrated his good hear by getting bliedly and rearingly drack.

The sub committee on appropriations of the Secate, of which blr. Withers is a member, who have the snadry civil bilt under consideration, worked on it until 4 o'clock this morning, resumed their work at 10 and will commence again at 2 to day, but still do not think they can report it before Monday. After it is finished there will be only one mere regular appropriation bill, the definiency bill, and they can get through with it in short order.

Is the House to day Mr. Singleton, with the blind silliness that seems to possess many of the democratic members of that body, tried to get up the Mooree dectrice, but the House partially redeemed its reputation for common sense by refusing to consider it by a large majority. The case of Newland and Ballenger, charged with an assault upon a passenger named Hunter on a ferry best plying between this city and Alexandria, was indefinitely postponed to-day. Both the counsel of the accused, Me srs. Smith

and Burke, were hore A gentleman just arrived here from Chicago, a republican to, says the feeling there is the most intense he ever saw exhibited and that no matter who may be nominated he will be unable to reunite the party and concentrate its strength. | ing lady, with a flag in one hand and parasol in House on Thursday, and which he is trying to time and again, "Hurrah for Blaine!" have pushed through the Senate this session, appeared to be in company with Gov. Jewell, appropriates \$30,000 for a monument to be of Connecticut. Finally she obtained two flags, er, by the increasing wealth of the industricus erceted on the ette of Washington's birthplees, and, with one in each hand, continued her en in Westmereland county, Va. The monument | thusiastic efforts as long as the uproar lasted. It will be built in the shape of a house, and be mey safely by said that no public assemblage Forbid that projudice should warp the judgment constructed of arsoite and iron, so as to be in ever befere witnessed such a scene. People and compromise principle, nor permit per destructible. It will it close the chimney and seemed actually to have lest their sers is in the sonal preferences to impair or impair the peace, other pertions of the old house yet standing, giddy whirl. around which ac iron railing will be cricied to preserve them from the hands of relie hunters. The work will te doce under the direction of Hale, of Maine, was seen standing above the Senate will be commerced this summer.

Mr. Columbus Alexander, whom the sale burglery conspirators, with Dariot Attor- about bim. ney flarrington at their head, attempted to After what has happened at Chicago it would ruin and disgrees, having refused his assent to three cheers were asked for and given to the the sitting members and sustained the minority an application for nollo prosequis in the cases nominee of this convention, and Mr. Storrs rearising out of that infamous affair, the arp ication has been refused.

Many rersors from this city will be present at the ceremonics attending the unveiling of the justice and unity as the presage to sure victory. statue to the memory of the Maryland soldiers who fell in the Confederate cause, which is to | minority had expired, and that 20 minutes time

take place at Wicebester to day.
The law for the protection of fish baving gone into effect, the stake nets that have almost filled the Potomec between this city and Alexandria since the first of April have, nearly all,

been removed. The work of the democratic executive com-Duncan Walker, is being executed ably and man of New York. premptly. The committee has a room just to the right of the main entraces of the Capital, has a large number of clerks employed in copyiog and mailing decuments, and in doing such other work as is necessary for the proper con

duct of the coming campaign. The House or maittee on the electoral count has instructed their chairman to do all he can miles to accommodate myself to the class of as condemning the action of the congressional and J. D. Brady, which are reported to be those to call up the bill with reference to that subject oratory that has governed here to night. The districts in Kansas. of persons hailing from Virginia. Possibly the that has passed the Senate, and to press it as seene that has just taken place is unworthy of Mr. Bateman, of Ohio, said he did not want

Republican National Convention. CHICAGO, June 5, Sa. m .- The republican national convention after a most exciting scene

till 11 o'cleck. At the night session, the obeir stated that the question was upon Mr. Clayton's motion to substitute the misority for the uniquity recom-

mendation in the Alabama case. Mr. Conger briefly explained Mr. Rapier's e.s., and after debate the question was stated upon Mr. Clayton's motion to strike out and

insert. Mr. Boutwell moved the following :

Resolved, That all the eases of contested | majority. seats be decided by adopting the usage of each State, and that every State where the uniform usage has been to elect delegates to the nation al republican convention by the State convention, that usage shall be deemed binding, and the same shall be the rule in respect to delegates evenue to \$457,980. The national bank notes sent by district emventions where that has been the usage.'

Mr. Corger made the point of order that to day amounted to \$1,541 000; for the corre- Mr. Boutwell's resolution was not in order, be-

The chair sastained the point. IV ocifercus cries of "The question! Question!" The question was put v.v. voce, and was der

cided overwhelmingly in the negative. A division being demanded, the roll States was called, resulting-yeas 306, pays 449. Virginia voting-ayes 12, aars 10. So the mo ion to substitute the mit ority for the me jurity report in the Alabama contest was re-

During the progress of the voting on this question, when Kentucky was called the chairman voted in the affirmative, but four protestants rose and demanded to be counted in the negative, and it was so ordered. | Applause. | A resolution limiting debate on the Illiacis

contest, being introduced and dispussed. Mr. Logan said he was informed that the California delegates were not awarded their oredentials until they were pledged to support a candidate for whom the State convention indicated them to vote. He asked the California delegation to state what the feet was.

In a moment there was silence, followed by derisive laughter, under the supposition that the Californians could not deny the accusation. Finally Mr. Pixley, of California, got up on his chair and said the question could not be answered in a single word, but he would be most hap py to respond, if he could be allowed a little time in which to do so. California selected her delegates to this convention by each distrie: represented here; that their appointment had been confirmed by the State convention, and that in order that there shou'd be no mistake about it, the State convention had then with perfect ucasimity, instructed the delega tes to vote first, last, and all time for the dis tinguished gentleman from Maige.

This gave opportunity for the most remarkaable seene of excitment witnessed in the hall since the convention opened. Three fourths of the immense throng in the galleries and on the floor outside of the place allotted to delegates, and fully one half of the delegates themselves, prang on their feet, cheering, shouting, wayiog handkerchiefs, umbrellas, otc., for the space of several minutes, before any at empt at restoring order could make the least impresion upon the excited mass.

Mr. Harrison, of lodians, suggested that an hour be given each side in the Il inois case, and the proposition was subsequently adopted without serious objection.

The discussion preceded and Messrs. Conger, Raum and Anthony having spoken.

Mr. Storrs, of Illinois, followed for the citting lelegates in a pithy speceb, frequently elicit. ng demonstrations of approval. The sentence. 'Nominate James G. Blaine if you will," was the signal for another grand cutburst of apwas renewed and intensitied when he finished the sentence thus: "And, then those who con shout to the gallaries shall by-and-by by reposing under the influence of he summer san, but the followers of the grand old silent soldier will still be found wide awake and watching by the camp fires and carrying

the banners of the sluggards. The scope which fellowed and continued for several minutes was most exciting, part of the gallaries and the Grant men in the convention standing and shouting-the uproor partially lying away, then bresking out anew. Although to reme of excitement was continued for a longer time, it was c'early apparent that it was got participated in by so large a proportion of the audience as upon the occasion of Mr. Pix

ey's ailusion to Blane. Mr. Conkling was conspicuous in leading the shorus, first by waving his handkerchief, and ater by standing on his chair and waving the illuminated little banner proed to designate the seats of the New York delegation. Finally some one started the campaign tong, "We'll cally round the flig, boys, shouting the battle sultry atmosphere only partially relieved by toery of freedom.

A New York delegate called for three choers for Grant, which were given with a will.

Thea three cheers for Blaine were called for by some one on the flor, and the shout that sprang from thousands of throat was more possible winning dark horse in the presidential destaning than anything which had preceded it.

The Grant men on the floor evidently were not aware of the cause of the fresh outburst, and scop were on their feet aiding in the pasdemonium of noise and confusion.

At this time nearly every person within the hall was on his foot, each cheering for his own favorite. Pisgs, shaw's, parasols, hats and a'l in their seats. other noticeable things within reac's were swung furiously to and fro.

Bob logersoll seizing a lady's shawl, waved it frantically from the platform. In the centre of the stage, just back of the stage, a fine look.

any effort to call to order. At this time Mr. friends waving the hanner of Maine, and with and sustained the mejority report. The con the banners of the Blaine States grouped c'osely | vention agreed to limit debate on Kansas to 40

At last comparative order was restored, when sumed his remarks, to be interrupted by rcnowed cheers upon his referring to Mr. Sher-

eries for Ingersall, wuo declined to respond because he was a delegate by prexy. Mr. Conger explained this to the convention

The chair announced that the time of the

and asked permission for Mr. Ingersoll to be heard. Loud cries of "Ingersoll." speak." "No, no." "Yes, yes." "Lat him Mr. Conkling of jected.

Mr. Conger. The offiction comes from the Mr. Conger insisted on the night of Mr. In-

gersoll, though a proxy, to be heard. Mr. Logan was himself here only as a proxy. Mr. Pixley said he came 3,00) miles to at-

tend a deliberative convention.

Cries of "Three thousand." 'Ob, oh!" Mr. Pixley. Well, I have added a thousand a republican convention; it is worthy of France to see the tactics of Tammany Hall established Brentsville on Monday.

in revolution or of the commune. He urged and maintained in a republican organization to that this child's play should cease and the cos-

vention attend to business. Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, moved an adjourcment until ton o'clock to day, which was doclared to be lost.

A motion that the misority report on contestedicistrio's of Illinois be substituted for the majority report was lest, and the roll of States was demanded, not being called.

The motion to adjourn was lost-year 103, pays 653 Mr. Cosna asked for a division on the ques-

tion, and that it he first taken on the contest in the first district of Illinois. Mr. Clayton moved to amond by substituting the minority report in the case for that of the

The roll was called, and resulted year 353.

cays 387, so Clayton's amendment was rejected. The majority report was adopted - 384 to 356 The question recurring on the adoption of the majority report in the remaining Illinois cases. Mr. Legan asked a division of the question and a separate vote in the case of each contested district. The chair stated the question to be therefore on the contest in the I lipois third district, and the roll was called, resulting years, 385; nots, 353; so the report was adopted. The motion to adjourn until 11 o'clock to day made by a delegate from Mississippi was lost. Meantime Conkling and others had been labering with Logan, who withdrew his demand for any further division of the question regard ing the remaining Illineis contests.

A call of the roll was had on the fourth distrie', resulting-yeas, 388; pays, 351. So the report was adopted.

The majority report, so far as it relates to the remaining Illinois cootests, was then adopted by a viva voce vote.

On motion of Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey, the convention at 2:20 adjourned to 11 c'cleck this morning.

SPECIALS BY WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH. CHICAGO, June 5-10 s. m.-The Illinois outstion was settled in favor of the contestants er anti-Grant delegates at 2:15 this morcing. Chicago, June 5-11 a. m.-It is possible that the convention may firish its labors tonight but the probability is that it will not

fically adjourn before Monday. CHICAGO, June 5-12 m.—The convention was called to order at 11:45 a. m. The contestants from the Illinois districts have taken their seats in the convention.

CHICAGO, June 5-12:69.-Mr. Coukling authorizes a depial of the report in circulation that he has a letter from General Grant asking him to consult with Logan, and if they deem it proper, to withdraw his name as a cindidate for nomination.

CHICAGO, June 5-12:37.-The expression has just voted to accept the majority report on Kansas, admitting the ten delegates to the convention but allowing the State to dist but six

votes. CHICAGO, Jane 5-12:39 -A delegate has demanded a call of the States on the Karsas question which being sustailed the majority report of the committee was adopted-ayes, 476; DOCS, 181.

Cincago, June 5-12:45-The contested easo of West Virginia has just been taken up. 1:50 p. m .- The Utah question, on the contested seats has been taken up and the minority report in layor of admitting the contestants in place of the sitting members was adopted .-The minority report of the committee on cre dentials scating the two contestants from West

Virginia, was adopted. 2:50 p. m.-The report of the committee on rules and order of business was taken up and the rules of order of the House of Representa tives recemmended for the government of the convention.

The report recommends that when the vote of a State is cest for a candidate, it cannot be changed except in case of a numerical error. Ten mioutes are to be allowed for the presentation of eac's candidate for President.

3 p. m.-Mr. Sharpe moved that the convention proceed immediately to ballot for a nomiceo fer President of the United States,

The chairman ruled the motion to be in order. 3:11 p. m.-A debate on Mr. Shrrpe's motion to proceed with the nomination sprang up, and the motion was r jected by a viva veca vett,

Mr. Sharp demanded the call of the roll of the States on the motion, and it was ordered. 3:35 p. m - The roll of States was called and resulted in the defeat of the motion to proe led with nominations by a vote of 276 to 479. Mr. Boutwell, of Mass, mored that the cational esavention be instructed to prepare a plan for the election of delegates by States, of the pational equivention of 1884. Adopted.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES. Cuicado, June 5, 11:15 a. m .- The delegates are steadily assembling. The galleries are filing rapidly, despite heavy showers of rain and cusional thunder. The usual rounds of applause were given to notable delegates as they entered the hall. Mr. Garfield, especially, was received with much enthusiasm, probably, because in some contingercies he is considered a

raco. The convention was called to order at 11:45 a. m., at which time the delegates were gen erally in their seats and an immense audieres in the galleries and on the rear of the floor.

Prayer was offered by Rev. John R. Baxter, of Washington. The contestants from the I lineis dis riels are

The Rev. Mr. Baxter's prayer, included the following: "God Theu creator of all things and mighty sustainer of all Thy creatures we begin this day with thankful acknowledgment of Thy mercies, we commend unto Thy favor and grace, the members of this convention -The bill which Judge Harris got through the the other, saung them to and fro. and repeated Rule, we pray Thee, in all their counsels, guide She all their deliberations and declare through their vote for the wiest, for the bravest, for the best man to lead this great party in the contest, which awairs it. Forbid that the cry of passion should be louder than the calm voice of duly. the harmony, the enthuisse, the unity of pur

Half an hour clapsed before the chair made pess or fidelity to trust of this convention. The chair stated the question to be on the mioutes.

report.

Mr. Conkling came in while Mr. Mr. Pamb was speaking, stopped to salute him and was man. He closed with an earnest invection for greeted with applause from the Grant sympathizers.

Mr. Conkling privately deni-s, emphatically, the report said to be published at Baltimore, remained to the majority. There were loud stating that he had received a latter from Gen. Grant requesting him to consult Logan, and, if it was thought best, to withhold his came from presentation to the convention.

Mr. Houk, of Tenn., said he did not know which side of the pending question he was on, and asked to be allowed to speak two minutes in order to assertain his own position. (Loughter.) The chair said the gentleman must be on one

side or the other to entile to him to occupy any of the time allotted to this debate. [Renewed laughter. ] Mr. Houk was allowed to proceed and in conclusion he said he would sustain the major ity report because there was no minority report,

but he did not want to be understood thereby

overrule the true sentiment of the people them elves as Tammany in New York city overrode the solid republicates north of Harlem bridge.

Therefore he was for the majority report. The question was then taken by call of States, and the majority report in the Karsas case sustained—yeas, 476; paye, 184. It was noticeable that in this case New York cast only

22 in the affirmative. So the majority report, which admits four Grapt men from Kansas, was adopted, the committee on cradentials holding that they were entitled to seats under the principle of district representation. The failure of the New York Grant men to vote is unders'ood to be caused by the desire to have the majority report sus tained, while their votes for it would be inconsistent with their vote in the Illinois cases.

The next case taken up was the contest in the third district of West Virgicia.

The committee recommended the retention of the sitting men bers who are Blaice men. Mr. Corgor explained and supported the majority report.

Mr Clipton, of Ark., moved to substitute the minority report for that of the majority | the minority teper: recommending the admission of the con'estants ] Mr. Raum, of Ill , insisted that the West

Virginia case stood precisely on all fours with the Illino's and Kansas cases, and as the con tes auts from Lilinois and Kansas had been ad mitted these from West Virginia should als i be.

Mr. Codman, of Mass., urged that the prin ciple of distric: representation required the seat ing of the contestants in the West Virginia ease in accordance with the minority report .-He could not understand how the committee, who reported in favor of the 18 contestants in Illineis, could have voted against the contest

tants from Kansas. Mr. Hagans of W. Va., sustained the majuity seport urging that these contestants failed to prove before the committee that they secured the votes of a majority of the delegates to the State convention from the congressional dis-

Mr. Conger stated that the committee were nearly equally divided in this case, and rather intimated that he was not himself clear in opin-

ion as to the true merits of the case.

The contestants in the case are Sherman mer. After considerable cross flying between different delegates is to facts of purely local interest, Mr. Haymond, of California, said that the way the convention should vote in this case that vote

would sustain the principle of district representation.

Kach side here claims to be district representatives, and the only controverted question is as to whether the sitting or the contesting dele-

gates were the legally chosen representatives of the districts involved. The vote was then taken by call of States upon substituting the minority for the majority report. There is no doubt that the Sherman delegates from West Virginia are admitted; the New York Grant men voted in their favo:

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEZDINGS. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1880.

SENATE.

As the Committee on Appropriations was not ready to report the sundry civil bill, the Senate was engaged in the consideration of private bills

and on the calendar. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Immediately after the reading of the journal a demand made by Mr. Bouck, of Wis., for the regular order prevented the Speaker from reenguizing any of the members who, bills in hand, were pressing forward to seek unanimous con-

The morning hour having been dispensed with a contest arese as to what business should

be considered by the House. A motion to preceed to business on the Speaker's table made by Mr. Carlisle, of Ky., was antagonized by Mr. Singleton, of Ill., with the inter-(coanio canal resolutions and by Mr. Hooker, of Miss., with the Chectaw bill

Finally Mr. Carlisle's motion was agreed to and the House at 12 o'clock proceeded to dispose of buliness on the Speaker's table.

# AEWS OF THE DAY.

Herman Lissberger and Chas. II. Schofield, heavy tron dealers in New York have failed.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Goss and Ryan, and requisitions have been asked for by the Governor of West Virginia. The Supreme Court of Missouri has reversed the decision of the lower court adverse to the

Life Association of America and dismissed the

bill, thereby securing to the policy holders the assets amounting to \$1,080,000. John G. Thompson, jr., a West Point candidate, was seriously wounded yesterday by Beamount Buck, a fellow student, at a preparatory

school pear West Point. The shot grew cut of a hiz og difficulty. A wied storm struck St. Louis yesterday and did e miderable damage in various directions.

The large shipping hims of the central elevator were ll) we down. One of the employees was killed. The roof of the insane asylum, fire miles from the city, was blown off.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

M Rochefort's wound in the recent duel proves to have been a serious one. The ravages of the phyllox ra in France are daily becoming more serious.

Cuban filibusters have been detected in Canada, and a steamer containing arms detained. The Burmese rebels have been defeated in a The Russian army has been ordered to wear

mourning for six months as a mark of respect the memory of the late Empresi. The international conference to consider the affairs of Morocco has adjourned sine die. Ear-

nest protests were made against English interferenco. A telegram has been received from Mozambique affirming the capture of the principal slave exporter. Three dhows were taken, with

two hundred slaves on board. The Czar of Russia has returned to Et. Peters burg to attend the funeral of the Czarina. Funeral services were held in London yesterday. the Prince of Wales and other degnitaries being

noble birth, in order to be enrolled among the chevaliers.

"Your Majesty," he said to the King, "knows that I am not of noble birth-I can call myself noble now, with justice, because I am a Marshal of France-but my father was a book-seller at Metz and I myself have sold almanacs. That being so, do you wish me to dishonor myself by pretending that I am noble?

Plenty of people do it," said the King. 'I do not wish to hold myself up as an example to anybody else-for my own part, I am content with the honor your Majesty has done me, in giving me the baton of a Marshal of France-an honor which my services may have merited-but it shall never be said that in order to become a chevalier of the King's order, I have committed a fraud and told a lie!

# The Late Empress.

it. Perensoune, May 5 -The funeral of the ate Empress of Russia will be solemn'z ad at the Petropaulovak Fortress on Wednesday next. The remains will be removed to-day to the large chapel in the Winter Palace, and funeral services will be held there, at which all persons attached to the Court have been directed to at-tend. The remains will be taken to the fortress tend. The remains will be taken to the fortress on Monday to lie in state. All the high officials of the government now on furlough will return to bt. Petersburg to be present at the obsequies.

Mrs. Smith, whose daughter was recently outraged near Norfolk, has been compelled to seek official protection. A ging of negroes threatened her life because she persists in prosecuting her daughter's ravisher.

Prince William County Court begins at

AN IMPORTANT DECISION-THE VALIDITY OFAN INVESTMENT IN CONFEDERATE BONDS. In the U. S. Circuit Court yesterday Judge Hughes filed his decision in the esse of Esting and others vs. Frederick Marx's executor and others: D.: Marx, as executor of Samuel Marx, deceased, and under instructions of the latter's will, sold the effects of the estate in 1861 and one or two years following, and inves ed the proceeds in various steurities. None of his transactions in this behalf have been trought in question except the one about to be named. In 1864 he bought with Confederate money of the estate quite a large number of the bonds of the Confederate government. In 1869 be received assurances from the complainant to this suit that he would not be said in respect to the transaction, speaking of it as unfortunate but acquiescing in the loss resulting from it. Dr. Marx lived eight years after this assurance. and before his death, in 1877, had contract d debts to the amoust of \$5,000, which his estate is ample to pay it not held for the Confederate bonds. Very soon after his death lia 18771 this suit was brought by Eniop, and two or three others in interest came in afterwards by petition, claiming the sealed value of the Confederate money which was expended in the urchase of the Confederate bonds.

The question before the Court was whether, under the circumstances of this part eular case. the complainants and politioners were entitled to recover. It was argued by Mesers, Harry and A. Coke for complainants and by Mr John S. Wise for the estate,

The opinion of the Julge contains an eleborate review of all the cases reported (Eng lish and American) in which the courts of equity have considered the eff of the statutes of limitations, of laches, and of sequiescene, upon claim; like those in this suit, especially where suit has been postponed until the death of the principal party to the transactions brought in question. The opinion fled by the Judge holdthat the investment was illegal, all investments in Confederate bonds having been irrrevocably decided to be void, as having been made " sid of the robellion." But no fraud was charged or pretended, and the only question in the case was one of liability for a well intended but illegal set, and, in considering that question, it was undeniable that the es

tate is liable unless it has been absolved by the neglect of the complainants to sus until after the death of the executor, and by their apparent acquiescence in the transactionof the executor as evidenced by the assurance a given in 1809, and by their having delayed to sue for eleven years after they might have instituted suit, which was as early as 1855.
The Judge holds that after such dolsy and

apparent acquiescence, which resulted in creating debts to the amount of \$5 000, which would be lost if this suit succeeds, the complainants in this cause had lost their equity, and the bill and petitions must be dismissed - Rich, Dis.

A CRUEL INSULT,-"Whosoever shall say then fool, shall be in danger of hell fire." - Mail. v: 22. It has become such a common thing among men to cast this epithet at each other. that its denunciation by Him who never uttere! a superflus word is almost totally ignored. After all the attempts made to cripple the forey of the words, it is safe to say that they mean price selv what is implied, and that those who persist in this unnecessary reproach upon their fellow men yet be rendered accountable for such thoughtleseness. Without giving the matter much thought-and the masses never think-a reason for such a severe punishment for this, seeming ly, slight offence might be demanded, which can be given, and be made plain, too, to those who will listen to reason. Let it be romembered first of all that the whole human reco is the work manship of an all wise Maker, who has brought no person into existence without having provided him with a mission-however humble that mission may be. The same almighty power is exercised in the creation of the peasant as is used in the formation of him intended for a throne, and those of quick perceptions should ever remember that to cast such an insult of those of less brillisht intellect as a reprocess no only to the creature but the Creator, who will surely avenge it sooner or later. Should a man go into an artist's studio, pick out a picture on which no taste had been displayed, but intended for some special purpose, and commence come ungentlementy criticism upon it in the presence of the artist, while treating the work with contempts would not an insult be offered to the painter also? It is, we believe, a paraticional when the creatures of Grd are criticisod. We should not suppose that every one was does not think as we do is a fool by any means. The world is composed of people of all sorts of tastes and maniar. Many grost men have been to garded as fanatics and or thusiasts by their contemporaries, and it is often noticeable new that those who have the least cause to be "wise in their own conceits" are the foremest in the ranks of the questioners of divine wisdom, and throughout their lives sender themselves contemptible in the eyes of their ransitive victim:

ENUMERATORS PAY. - Consus enumerator will be paid as follows: "Iwo and one-fourth cents will be paid to enumerators in this district or every name returned, and 124 conts per farm, except in cities or boroughs, containing 2 000 inhabitants or more, according to the consus of 1870, when the rate will be two cents par name. For each death reported as occurring between June 1st, 1860, and June 1st, 18 0, Ev. cents, instead of two cents as it was heretofore. For establishments of productive industry 15 cents, as heretofore. These rates are subject to the provisions of law that no enumerator shall receive in excess of four dollars, the maximum, per day for each day of actual service."

Brown's Household Panacea

Is the most effective Pain Destroyer in the world Will most surely quicken the taken internally or applied externally, thereby more certainly RELIEVE PAIN whether chronic or scute, than any other tail alleviator, and it is warranted double the strongt of any similar preparation.

It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Boweis Sore Throat, Kheumatism. Toothache, and Al.I. ACHES, and is The Great Reliever of Path. "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANA-Patn. "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANA-CKA" should be in every family. A teaspoon-ful of the Panaces in a tumbler of hot water (sweetened, if preferred), taken at bedtime, will BREAK UP A COLD. 25 cents a bettle.

## Much Sickness.

Undoubtedly with children, attributed to other Causes, is occasioned by Worms. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, MARSHAL FAVERTA MAN (F Nerk Birth. although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully the King's order, but to adduce proofs of his used by physicians, and found to be absolutely sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children. 25 cents a box.

#### LIST OF LETTERS.

The following is a list of the letters remaining in the Postoffice in this city June 5
Persons calling for letters will say they are advertised and give the date of the list.

If not called for within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead letter office, in Washington.

Geames, Miss Mary Brown, Ross A Honeral, Henry Proctor, Jos

Blair, U Bryant. Alexander l'age, Mrs Horace

Coles, John Green, Miss Dolly Lewis McKenzig, P. M. DIED. At his residence, near Chantilly, in Fairfax county, after a short illness, on Friday the 4 h inst, ALEXANDER HAIGHT, in the fitty-

ninth year of his age. At His uners! will take place to-morrow from his late residence at one o'clock p.m. He will be buried in the Cemetery at Fairlax Court House. At Georgetown, D. C., June 4 1880, Mrs. SUSAN C. BRADT, in the fitty-fourth year of

her sge. Funeral from residence, corner Prespect and Frederick stree's, on Sunday, the 6th, at 4 o'clock p. m. June 4th, in Alexandria county, Va., Mrs L. F. HOPKINS, widow of George W. Hopkins, and daughter of the late D. H. S. Wunder. Funeral Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. from the residence of Mr. S. C Miller, No. 989

M street n. w., Washington. Friends are respectfully invited. On the 27th of May, 1880, at the residence of her brother, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, in Essex county, Va., JANE S. HUNTER, in the 76th